MONMOUTH PARK.

Last Day of the Extra Meeting.

GRAND ATTENDANCE.

Fine Weather and Capital Sport.

FOUR INTERESTING RACES.

Village Blacksmith the Winner of the Hurdle Race, Coffee's Colt of the Jersey Jockey Club Handicap, Warlike of the Mile Heats and Shylock of the Purse for Beaten Horses.

The third and last day of the August races at commonth Park has come and gone, and the extra seeting has proved a decided success. To-day se weather has been as fine as on Saturday and yesterday, and the attendance at the track was fully as large, and, probably, larger than on either he grand stand, quarter stretch and club house presented a lively appearance. There was a re-vival among the speculators and the pools sold reely at the booths, Revenge being warmly backed for the hurdle and showing a great number of friends. There was a good display of female eauty in the carriages and on the balconies, and the sporting fraternity—that is to say, the genuine lovers of horse racing—was more liberally repre-

The races of to-day will close up the sport at Monmouth Park for this season. The regular and extra meetings and the gentlemen's race will enceforth be established institutions at this popular resort. The success of a track within say distance of two great cities, to be reached by teamboat and railroad from New York and Philedelphia in less time than is consumed in a horse car ride from end to end of either city, might have een easily predicted. Nevertheless the establishment of the club house and race course was an experiment, and the enterprise was one which eeded courage to undertake and energy to carry to a successful issue. HOW MONMOUTH PARK WAS ESTABLISHED.

In 1868 Mr. John Chamberlin conceived the idea of founding a subscription race course in the vicinity of Long Branch, so as to be easily rea_hed from the two principal cities of New York and country. He looked about for a desirable location for some time without success, and at last found the Hulick farm, formerly the property of the Corlies family, which was exactly fitted for the purpose he had in view. The property comprises one hundred and twenty-seven and a half acres, and presents many natural advantages for a race course. Mr. Chamberlin at once concluded the purchase and obtained a charter from the New Jersey Legislature. He laid out the track, which forms a circle of a mile on a per-fectly level plane, surrounded on every side by rising and wooded ground; built the club house, grand stand, stables, &c., at a cost of \$250,000, of which he furnished \$220,000. An assoation was formed, the first president of which was Hon, Amos Robbins, the President of the Sente of the State of New Jersey. Upon the death of Mr. Robbins, Mr. John Hoey was elected president and still holds the position. Among the first stockholders of the association were William Butler Duncan, August Belmont, William G. Fargo, Henry Clews, Leonard W. Jerome, Mr. Tiffany, the jeweller; George P. Wetmore, George A. Osgood, General B. W. Blanchard, Jay Gould, Charles J. Osgood, William M. Fleece, Edgar M. Johnson, Charles A. Lambard, Henry Thomson, E. S. Sanford, Colonel James J. O'Fallon, of St. Louis; S. M. Pike Colonel James J. O'Fallon, of St. Louis; S. M. Pike and others of similar standing. The track was first opened for racing in the spring of 1870. Last year the great race between Longfellow and Harry Bassett took place on this track, in presence of some seventeen thousand people, all of whom had equal facilities for witnessing the whole race. The beauty of the Monmouth Park track is that it can accommodate 100,000 spectators inside and outside the circle, giving every one an equally good chance of witnessing the race. The present officers of the association are John Hocy, President; William E. Raynor, Secretary; General R. F. Stockton, General Stewart Van Vilet, John Lester Wallack, Carroll Livingston, E. Boudinot Colt, J. G. K. Lawrence, William B. Dinsmore and L. R.

Wallack, Carroll Livingston, E. Boudinot Colt, J. G. K. Lawrence, William B. Dinsmore and L. R. Jerome, Stewards.

There are a greater number of acres in Monmouth Fark than are comprised in Saratoga and the Metaric race-courses combined. The track—a space for carriages, and all the ground being level the numbers present at a race do not show so distinctly as at Saratoga and other tracks, where the carriages stand on hill sides. In the rear of the Grand Stand, which is located on the west side of the circle, is the old Farm House, and in the rear of the forand Stand, which is located on the west side of the house are Mr. Chamberlin's stables. The stables for other horses are located in different spots around the circle and are all well built and commodious. Near the old Farm House, in the rear of the track, on the west side, is a spacious and beautiful grove, occasionally used as a plenic ground for Sunday schools or for a club clambake. From the handsome Club House, which stands on the southwest corner of the track, splendid views of Pleasure Bay, Shrewsbury River and a magnificent stretch of inland country are obtained. A visit to Monmouth Park will well repay the lover of beautiful scenery, independent of the attractions of a well-contested race.

THE EXPERIMENT OF AN EXTRA METINO.

Owing to the unusually severe and protracted August storm, the extra meeting this year was subjected to a more severe test than it will be likely to encounter in the future. Next year, with ordinary weather, it will, no doubt, attract as large and as distinguished an attendance as can be found at any race during the year. This year, with ordinary weather, it will, no doubt, attract as large and as distinguished an attendance as can be found at any race during the year. This year, with all its dirawbacks, it has been a decided success. The numbers and character of the company gathered at the park yesterday form a grand and gratifying closing up of a most brilliant and encouraging season, and give promise of a spirited and pleasant

THE RACING.

The closing day of the extra meeting was the fairest of them all, and the track was in the finest possible condition for good racing. Four events were on the card, the first being a hurdle handi-cap of two miles, over eight hurdles; the second race the Jersey Jockey Club Handicap, a dash of two miles and a quarter; the third mile heats, and the fourth and last of the meeting the Consolation great satisfaction to the spectators.

The hurdle race was a handicap for a purse

the third; two miles, over eight hurdles. For this event there were three starters, consisting of J. G. K. Lawrence's chestnut horse Village Black. smith, by Vandal, dam Cholera, aged, carry-ing 144 lbs.: John Boughrum's chestnut gelding Revenge, by Revenue, dam unknown, aged, 140 lbs.; John F. Chamberlin's bay gelding Impecunious, by Tipperary, dam Lucy Fowier, 5 years old, 188 lbs. Village Blacksmith sold for the highest price in the pools and Paris mutuels. He won a very fine race, Revenge second, the latter having shown the way all the way to the last hurdle, but there he had to succamb to better blood than was

Handleap, of \$50 each, half forfeit, with \$500 added; the second to receive \$200 and the third \$100 the second to receive \$200 and the third \$100 out of the stakes; winners, after the publication of the weights, of \$1,000 to carry 5 lbs., of \$2,000, 7 lbs. extra two miles and a quarter. There were but two starters for the stakes. These were John Coffee's gray colt by Lightning. dam Jessamine Porter, 3 years old, carrying 83 abs., and John F. Chamberlin's chestant colt Wheatley, by War Dance, dam by Glencoe, carrying Coffee's colt was a great favorite over

Wheatley, and he won the race very handily. The first mile was merely a canter, but the last one was ran faster than any previous mile during the meeting up to that time.

The third race was for a purse of \$600 for all ages, the second horse to receive \$100; maiden allowances for three-year-olds, 5 lbs.; jour-year-olds, 10 lbs.; five rears old and unward, 12 lbs. Mile

neats. There were four entries for the race, all of which started. These were John Boughrum's cleasmut horse Camden, by Bulletin, dam by Leviathan, 5 years old, 102 lbs.; R. W. Walden's bay colt Utics, by Lexington, dam Kitty Clark, 3 years old, 100 lbs.; J. W. Weldon's chestnut colt Warlike, by War Danee, dam by Captain Beard, 3 years old, 90 lbs., and C. B. Ransom's bay filly Hattle O'Neil, by Bay Dick, dam by Scythian, 4 years old, 106 lbs. Utica was the favorite in the betting over the field. Little Hughes, Mr. Chamberlin's English jockey, was secured for Warlike, and then much excitement took place on the result. Warlike won the first heat by a neck, and he won the second heat much easier.

ment took pince on the result. Warlike won the first heat by a neck, and he won the second heat much easier.

The last race of the day and of the meeting was for the Consolation Purse of \$500 for beaten horses (winners, excluded); those beaten once allowed seven pounds; twice, ten pounds; three times, fourteen pounds. One mile and a haif. There were seven entrites, all of which came to the post. There were Boughrum's black gelding Geraid, by Mickey Free, dam Rosette, aged, 101 lbs.; John Boughrum's bay gelding St. Patrick, by Eclipse, dam by Slasher Barbarity, 4 years old, 83 lbs.; John F. Chamberlin's bay filly Mary Constant, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sidney, 4 years old, 71 lbs.; J. W. Weldon's Chestnut colt Warlike, by War Dance, dam by Captain Beard, 3 years old, 83 lbs.; J. W. Hunt Reynolds' bay colt Whisper, by Planet, dam Mattle Groas, 3 years, 83 lbs.; and J. G. K. Lawrence's bay colt Shylock, by Lexington, dam Edith, 4 years old, 101 lbs. Shylock was the favorite in this race, selling for more in some of the pools than all the others together. The race was a charming one, and was won by the favorite handsomely.

The First Bace,

The First Race. HURDLE HANDIGAP.—Purse \$800; \$150 to second and \$50 to third horse; two miles, over eight hurdles.

Revenge was over the first hurdle first. Impecunious second, Village Blacksmith third. Going around the turn Revenge put on a rapid spart and was ten lengths in front of the second hurdle, which was stationed at the quarter pole. He went over this hurdle in style. The others followed; but as impecunious passed over he gave the brush a reminder which nearly unseated Barbee, his rider. Revenge ran on, and as he came to the third hurdle—stationed at the half-mile pole—he was leading eight lengths, in front of Impecunious. Village Blacksmith ran strong around the lower turn, and closed up a great deal of the daylight, and when Revenge went in the air at the fourth hurdle, which was on the homestretch, he led but four lengths, impecunious fifteen lengths further off. The Blacksmith hammered away up to the stand, and as Revenge passed that point the son of Vandal looked every inch a winner, as he was being pulled first one side and then the other, while Pepper was paying out all the line he had to spare on Revenge. The fifth hurdle was down and there was no jumping to do, and fiat racing seemed to suit the Blacksmith about as well as it did Revenge. When Revenge reached the sixth hurdle that was down also, and another quarter of a mile on the fiat seemed to give Revenge a slight advance. The seventh hurdle was taken first by Revenge, but before he alighted on the first by Revenge, but Felore he alighted on the first by Revenge, but Felore he alighted on the first by Revenge, but Felore he eighted on the first by Revenge as slight advance. The seventh hurdle was taken first by Revenge, but Felore he eighted on the first by Revenge as slight advance. The seventh hurdle was taken first by Revenge, but Felore he elighted on the first by Revenge as slight advance. The seventh hurdle was taken first by Revenge, but Felore he elighted on the first of the large and land here was the sum of the two faced him and sage againant run, being sond on eyes hims with Revenge. Then the two faced him and sage againation.

The Second Re

THE JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP, of \$50 each, half forfeit, with \$500 added; the second to receive \$200 and the third \$100 out of the stakes. Winners, after publication of weights, of \$1,000, to carry 5 ibs.; of \$2,000, 7 ibs. extra. If the highest weights failed to accept then the weight on those remaining in had to be raised 3 ibs. Two miles and a quarter.

The Third Race.

CONSOLATION PURSE \$500, for beaten horses (winners excluded); those beaten once allowed 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; three times, 14 lbs. One and a haif miles.

7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; three times, 14 lbs. One and a haif miles.

J. G. K. Lawrence's b. c. Shylock, by Lexington, dam Edith, 4 years old, 101 lbs. (Harper).

John Boughrum's blk. g. Gerald, by Mickey Free, dam Rosette, aged, 101 lbs. (Hankerson).

J. W. Wedron's ch. c. Warlike, by War Dance, dam by Captain Beard, 3 years old, 83 lbs. (Hughes).

J. W. Hunt Reynolds' b. c. Whisper, by Planet, dam Mattie Gross, 3 years old, 83 lbs. (Ford).

John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, by War Dance, dam Lass of Bidney, 4 years old, 77 lbs. (Redmond).

John Boughrum's b. c. St. Patrick, by Eclipse, dam by Slasher Barbarity, 4 years old, 98 lbs. (J. Kelley).

John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatly, by War Dance, dam by Glencoe, 4 years old, 98 lbs. (J. Kelley).

Time, 2:44½.

Shylock \$100 450 1,000 370 Warlike.

Shylock \$100 450 1,000 370 Warlike.

Shylock 5106 185 175 380 Mary Constant.

THE RACE.

Shylock jumped away first, St. Patick second.

quarter pole Gerald was showing the way by a neck, St. Patrick second, four lengths in front of Shylock, who was three lengths in advance of Warrike, the latter being six lengths in advance of Mary Constant, who was two lengths ahead of Whisper. When they passed under the string at the stand Gerald was half a length in front of St. Patrick, the latter six lengths in advance of Shylock, who was two lengths ahead of Warlike, he being six lengths in front of Mary Constant, who was two lengths ahead of Whisper. Going around the upper turn there was a general raffle, and every horse went up on his best behavior. When the horses reached the quarter pole Gerald was leading one length, St. Patrick second, two lengths in iront of Shylock; Mary Constant and Warlike, who were side and side, a length in iront of Whisper. The latter then made his run, and as he came up with the others they all made play, and a closer group of six horses could not be imagined for a moment. When they passed the half-mile pole Warlike was a neck in front of Shylock, Whisper third, Gerald fourth, St. Patrick fith, Mary Constant sixth. A rush was made around the lower-turn, and as the horses passed the three-quarter pole Shylock was a neck in front of Warlike, the latter being a length in advance of Gerald, Whisper fourth, Mary Constant fifth and St. Patrick sixth. A grand race ensued up the homestretch, but it was soon manifest that Shylock was the best of the bunch. A fine struggle up the stretch and Shylock landed a winner by a length, Gerald second, one length in front of Warlike, the latter ten lengths in advance of Whisper; Mary Constant was fith, St. Patrick sixth. Time of the mile and a half, 2:44%.

ORANGE COUNTY PLEASURE GROUNDS

First Day of the Annual Trotting Meeting at Middletown, N. Y.

George B. Daniels the Winner of the Three-Minute Purse and Mystle of the 2:34 Race.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., August 27, 1873. The annual trotting meeting of the Orange County Pleasure Grounds Association was successfully naugurated here to-day. The weather was of the most charming character, and the attendance as large as the management anticipated it would be, to witness the opening contests. The track—a half mile—is quite pleasantly situated on the outskirts of the town, the view from the stand of the many pretty cottages and large buildings which it contains being very delightful. As usual in country places at such exhibitions of speed there were many equipages in the field filled with pretty girls, whose fair complexions and of the seene. The trotting was well enjoyed by all the incidents undermentioned being of a nature to make the day's sport of the most exciting nature.

THE THERE-MINUTE PURSE.

There were two events on the card, the first being purse of \$500, for horses that have never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three In five, in harness; \$250 to the first, \$125 to the second, \$75 to the third, and \$50 to the fourth horse. Entered for this were Daniel Kennedy's chestnut stallion Wild American, John S Baker's sorrel gelding Geo. B. Daniels, B. R. Perry's black stallion Washington, Jr., Peter Manee' brown gelding Sir Knight, Wm. Bodine's sorre gelding Teller, Wm. E. Barne's brown mare Moun-tain Girl, L. J. Sutton's bay mare Lena B., J. H. Phillip's gray gelding Gray Hawk, H. M. McQuold's chestnut gelding (no name) and Dan Sayer's brown mare Maggie Miller. Of these Teller, Mountain Girl, Maggie Miller and McQuoid's chestnut gelding were withdrawn. Geo. B. Daniels won the race in three straight heats, Sir Knight taking second money, Washington, Jr., third prize, and Gray Hawk the fourth premium. The winner of the race, George B. Daniels, is a handsome sorrel, 15

race, George B. Daniels, is a handsome sorrel, 15 hands 2½ inches high, and does his work without any effort. He is but five years old, and hids fair to get down in the twenties.

SUMMARY.

NORANGE COUNTY PLEASURE GROUNDS ASSOCIATION, MIDLEFOWN, N.Y., August 27, 1873—Purse 5500, for norses that have never trotted better than three minutes; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; \$250 to the first, \$125 to the second, \$75 to the third and \$50 to the fourth horse. Judges—E. M. Madden, Guy Miller and Isaiah Rynders.

Judges—E. M. Madden, Guy Miner Science of Control of Co

| Quarter. | Second heat | Sec

FLEETWOOD PARK.

The Coming Fall Trotting Meeting-Closing of the Purses-The Events and

Last evening the purses offered by the Fleetwood Association, to be trotted for at the Fall meeting, September 16th, 18th and 20th, closed at the rooms of Mr. Chamberlin, No. 1,146 Broadway. The attendance of turfmen, drivers and trainers was regarding the coming meeting at the course near Morrisania. The following are the entries:—

regarding the coming meeting at the course near Morrisania. The following are the entries:—
PURSE NO. 1.—\$1,000 for horses that have never trotted better than 2:45; \$500 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.
Ferguson's b. m. Miss Miller.
M. B. Bellinger's ch. g. Break o'Day.
John Murphy's b. g. Everett Ray.
John Crook's b. m. Lady Dolman.
J. L. Doty's b. g., Joe Platt.
Owner's b. g. Charley W.
Ferguson's b. m. Miss Miller.
Patterson's b. g., Captive.
C. S. Green's Black Bashaw.
John Lovett's b. g. Geerge Miller.
D. B. Harrington's blk. m. Dinah.
Purse No. 2.—\$1,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:25; \$700 to first, \$500 to second, \$300 to third.
John Bachelor's b. g. John H.
John Ellis' blk. m. Lady Byron.
John Murphy's ch. m. Grace Bertram.
Owner's b. g. George.
Purse No. 3.—\$1,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:35; \$500 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.
Joe Splan's b. m. Lady Annie.
John L. Doty's bl. s. Rose Tommy.
John Murphy's br. m. Lady Pifer.
A. Patterson's r. g. Echo.
J. A. Chambers' b. m. Moseley.
J. O. Smith's br. m. Molly Smith.
John Lovett's ch. s. Monroe.
John Feak's b. g. Clothespin.
James Boughray's Ben Smith.
Benjamin Wilson's b. m. Lottle.
C. S. Green'ss. g. Wallace.
Purse No. 4.—\$2,000, for horses that have never

Daniel Mace's ch. g. Triumpn.
Ferguson's wh. g. Crown Prince.
Thomas Carpenter's s. m. Susie.
Purse No. 6.—\$1,20, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:31; \$600 to first, \$400 to second, \$200 to third.
D. Pfifer's b. s. Daniel Boone.
D. Mace's g. m. Heatherbloom.
Patterson's br. s. Manhattan.
John Crooker's b. g. Goorge Miller.
Owner's bl. g. Vulcan.
D. Bigley's ch. m. Fanny.
C. S. Green's Fleety Golddust.
Purse No. 6.—\$2,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:21; \$1,250 ts first, \$800 to second, \$450 to third.
Ferguson's b. m. Lady Banter.
John Lovell's b. m. Gazelle.
D. Mace's ch. g. Judge Fullerton.
B. Mace's ch. g. Judge Fullerton.
B. Mace's ch. g. Judge Fullerton.
C. S. Green's b. M. Lacille Golddust,
All the above races to be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and conducted under the rules and regulatious of the National Association. Premiums will be awarded as per rule 36. Heats in each day's races may be trotted alternately. In case of postponement, under authority of rule 18, the race or races shall be trotted on the first good day and track following, omitting Sunday. In case a rider or driver shall be substituted, as authorized by rule 28, the substitute a hall be paid \$50 for the service required of him. A horse that is ruled out will not be entitled to a premium.

BEACOS PARK ASSOCIATION TROTTING

BEACON PARK ASSOCIATION TROTTING MEETING.

Boston, August 27, 1873. The Beacon Park Association continued its |fall meeting to day, with a large attendance of spectators. The first race was for a purse of \$1,000, for horses that have never besten 2:35; \$500 to the first, \$300 to the second and \$200 to the third. There were ten entries, one-half of whom started. The chestnut mare Flora Belle was the favorite, but after she lost the first heat the betting changed in favor of Highland Maid.

m favor of Highland Maid.

M. Carroll's a. m. Highland Maid.

1 1 1
W. M. Smith's g. g. Ben Smith.
2 2 4
D. W. Beckler's ch. m. Flora Belle.
3 3 2
J. Murphy's b. g. Joe Clark.
5 4 3
G. H. Hick's b. m. Flora.
J. A. Dustin's s. g. Modoc.

Time, 2:31½—2:31½—2:35.

The second contest was for a purse of \$1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:29; \$600 to the first, \$400 to the second and \$200 to the third. There were seven entries, four of whom started. Before the race the chestnut mare Fanny was the first choice, but after the first heat Moille Morris changed places with her and sold against the field.

B. Armstrong's Cummary.

SUMMARY.

SUMMARY.

B. Armstrong's ch. m. Mollie Morris. 1 1
J. Murphy's ch. m. Grace Bertram. 3 2
D. Bigley's ch. m. Fauny. 2 3
J. Cuaney's b. g. John Stewart. 4 4
Time, 2:32—2:29—2:31.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Grand National Meeting To Be Held in Phila delphia in 1876-The Temperance Issue in State and National Politics-Important Resolutions-Adjournment Sine Die.

The National Temperance Convention met at nine o'clock.

tions, embodying his views in opposition to the position of the British Alliance allowing drinkers o advocate pronibition, which, on motion, were laid on the table.

On motion of Rev. H. W. CONANT, a grand national mass meeting was ordered to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, in connection with the Centennial celebration, and the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee to make the arrangements. Mr. W. E. Dooge, in an address, presented the claims of the National Publication Society, and Rev. T. L. Cuyler added a few words. It transpired that \$10,000 were needed to pay the indebtedness of the society. Mr. W. E. Dodge, of New York, subscribed \$2,000, and E. Remington, of Ilion, \$1,000. Other persons subscribed smaller sums until the sum of \$11,000 was raised.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Finance:—Rev. George L. Heck, of New York; James M. Usher, of Massachusetts, and Rev. William Sears, of Auburn.

Rev. Mr. Jocklyn, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a series of resolutions in substance as follows:

The first congratulates the friends of temperance on the progress made since the last meeting in 1808.

The second declares that total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, brewed or distilled, is the true basis of temperance reform.

After the adoption of these resolutions the Convention took a recess till three o'clock P. M. Philadelphia in 1876, in connection with the Cen-

Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at three o'clock P. M. The question pending was on the third resolution, that venders of intoxicating liquors or owners of premises occupied by them should be held responsible for damages caused by inebriates, and after discussion it was adopted. The following was also read and adopted:

Fourth—That all temperance societies advecate the repeal of all State license laws, and urge Congress to pass laws for the abolition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

the temperance issue in State and national politics; that we recommend all friends of temperance to make it henceforth the paramount issue, and we do here by pledge our adherence to the national prohibition party, and recommend that it be organized in each town and city and county and district and State in the Union, and, appealing to the God of righteousness and justice for guidance and -support, we will maintain these organizations until success crowns our efforts.

A. M. Powell, of New York, moved to strike out the words after "paramount issue" and insert as follows:—"To co-operate with existing party organizations when such will endorse the legislative policy of prohibition and nominate candidates piedged to its support, otherwise to organize and maintain a separate independent party action in every State and in each Congressional and electoral district in the United States,"

Mr. POWELL sustained his amendment in an energetic speech. A long debate cusued, in which much was said of the infidelity of political parties and of the republican party in particular.

Mr. O'DONNELL defended the republican party, claiming it had done all that was ever done for temperance in the way of legislation, citing the Civil Damage law and the three amendments in behalf of the temperance cause to existing laws.

Mr. Usher moved the following as a substitute:—

Resolved, That the mode of application or the law, whether by prohibition, local prohibition or otherwise, whether through existing or independent parties, must be determined by the circumstances existing in different localities.

Further debate was had, when it was ordered that the question should be taken at a construction.

Further debate was had, when it was ordered that the question should be taken at a quarter to six P. M. On the arrival of that time the question was taken on Usher's substitute, and it was negatived. The question was then taken on Powell's amendment, and it was carried by a vote of 70 to 23. The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

amendment, and it was carried by a vote of vo to 23. The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

The sixth resolution, asking Congress to provide at its next session for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the effect of intemperance on the public welfare, was adopted.

The seventh resolution, urging ministers of the Gospel to preach against the use of intexicating liquors, was adopted.

The eighth resolution, commending to Sabbath school officers the temperance cause and advising the formation of temperance societies in Sabbath schools, was adopted.

The ninth resolution, commending temperance publications, was adopted.

The tenth resolution, calling on Congress to pass a law prohibiting henceforth the importation of alcoholic beverages, was adopted.

The eleventh resolution, requesting the National Temperance Society to issue a text book, showing the evil effects of intemperance, for schools, and urging the introduction of such books in the schools, was adopted.

Mr. Gilbert moved the appointment of a committee to prepare such a book. Carried.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

The Park Commissioners met last evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at their building in Union square. It is said that hereafter instead of the morning, the organization meetings of this Departmorning, the organization meetings of this Department will be in the evening. They continue to be held privately, and neither reporters nor others are admitted, this being the only public Board in the county which holds its meetings secretly. Last night the work done was simply a continuation of that transacted at the meeting last Wednesday. The bylaws, which are to be entirely changed, were discussed during a couple of hours, and the question of the Presidency of the Board was not on the tapis. This being the only salaried office in the Board, it is said there is great competition to get it, and the lucky man cannot easily be selected. The other work done was of a routine character. No conclusion was come to in the Presidency question, owing, probably, to the absence of Dr. Hall at the meeting. There were present Messrs. Stebbins, williamson, Hissinger and Wales. A communication from the Comptroller was received stating that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had authorized him to issue \$300,000 for the City Park Improvement Fund stock. A number of applications for increase of pay was received from the property owners in Bloomingdale to have an entrance at 106th and 107th street made into Central Park. Referred to Landscape Architect. An opinion was received from the Corporation Council giving authority to the Comptroller for raising \$15,000 for laying out streets above 156th street. A contract for four months for screened gravel was given to Messrs. Ryder & Pairchild at \$2 60 per cubic yard. The ment will be in the evening. They continue to be

SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

A Further Letter on the Central African. Expedition Addressed to Sir Roderick Murchison.

The White Nile Fully Discussed.

THE GREAT INLAND SEA AGAM.

The Wars and Conquests of Baker Pacha in the Great Basin of the Nile.

THE THREE WHITE MEN AT UJIJI.

[From the London Times, August 15.]

To the Editor of the Times:— Sir-I have just received from Sir Henry Rawlinson the enclosed letter, addressed by Sir Samuel Baker to the late Sir Roderick Murchison, as President of the Royal Geographical Society.

The letter is anterior in date to those you have already published addressed to Sir Henry Rawlin-son and Colonel Baker, but it supplies many details regarding Sir Samuel's achievements in the earlier part of his adventurous journey.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

earlier part of his adventurous journey.

I am, sir, your obedient segvant,

AUGUST 14, 1873. H. B. E. FRERE.

FATIKO, Sept. 30, 1872, lat. 3 ol N., long. 32 36 E.

My Dear Sir Roderick—I have not received letters from England since the date of September, 1870. The terrible obstacles in the navigation of the White Nile cut us off from the outer world. This hindrance to communication is a serious blow to the expedition. My English engineers are erecting a steamer at Ismailia; but I fear it will be impossible to convey the sections of steamer No. 2 beyond Ismailia until the necessary camels shall arrive from Khartoum. This is sine tile in the present state of the river. The object of the Viceroy's expedition was to suppress the slave trade of the White Nile and to annex the Nile countries to Egypt. For this purpose I demanded 1,645 troops. Every one of the Viceroy's subjects in the Soudan is in favor of

THE SLAYE TRADE.

Thus every intrigue has been used to ruin the progress of the expedition. The numerous slave stations, which formerly belonged to various owners, were purchased by one man, who thus became sole proprietor of the trade throughout about ninety thousand square miles of country. This great extent embraces many tribes, all of which the slave hunters incited against the government. The intrigues of the chief slave hunter, Abou Saood, prolonged the Bari war. This man armed several hundred Baris with gans to act with his people in defiance of the government. Possessing no baggage, he started for the interior, and pusned on to Unyoro to incite the new King, Kabba Réga (Kamrasi's son) against me. He requested him to resist me by force should I enter his country. My former expedition was to explore, my present expedition is to annex territory and to establish a government.

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MY ORRATEST ENEMIES

are the Vicercy's own subjects, who, being pirates and slave hunters, detest a government. My oliciers, being in favor of the slave trade, conspired to abandon the expedition. By the intrigue of one in command during my absence in Ismalia 600 men were sent to Khartom as invalids. Instead of 1,645, I had only 1,100; these were reduced to 502 officers and men. This intrigue was supposed to checkmate the expedition, as I should be forced to remain at headquarters, and the slave hunters might carry on their affairs in the interior ad toutum. I determined upon immediate action. Leaving 300 men at headquarters, if REDUCED THE BARIS THOROUGHLY with 200 troops. I then pushed on with 114 men to Lobord, eighty-seven miles from Ismalia, and engaged 400 carriers. These I sent back to fetch up my baggage with the 100 men left in charge, while I waited at Lobord. All arrived safely, and I pushed on to Fatiko, 168 miles from Ismalia. Here I found the slave hunters' head station, together with the reacal Abou Saood, I gave him and his people written notice to quit, together with the rascal Abou Saood, I gave him and his people written notice to quit, together with those of Fabbo and Faioro, each about eighteen miles apart, forming a chain of three large stations. I formed a station at Fatiko, close to the slave hunters' camp, where I left Major Abdullah and 100 men. With 114 men I pushed on to Unyoro, seventy-nine miles distant, crossed the Victoria Nile and arrived at the last station of the slave hunters, near Karuma Falls. This was commanded by Suleiman, a runian whom I had known on my former voyage. This fellow quickly murdered with his own hand a native to whom I had given protection. I captured him, together with twenty-five of his men; the remainder, about sixty, fied to Fabbo. Unyoro had been ruined by these people. After Kamrasi's death the country was at civil war. Each aspirant to the throne ha

from Fabbo and other stations, although they belonged to one proprietor. They killed Kabka Miro, the rightful heir, and placed his half-brother, Kabba Réga, on the throne. Abou Sacood visited the new King, and represented me as a horrible monster that he must resist should I attempt to enter his country. I arrived after Abou Sacood had left. The

that he must resist should I attempt to enter his country. I arrived after Abou Saood had left. The poison of scandal had left suspicion in the mind of the cowardly and treacherous young king. I was well received, outwardly. He begged me to send the slave-hunters out of his country. I did so, together with an escort of eleven of my men. He had planned that I should drive out the slave-hunters first; after which he would exterminate us by means of poison, and possess himself of the numerous effects belonging to the government. My men started in charge of the slave-hunters on the 23d oi May, 1872. They were waysaid in the grass jungle and eleven were killed. The remainder escaped to Fatiko after much sunfering. I knew nothing of this eyent, which was kept secret.

ON JUNE I WE WERE TO BE POISONED.

I had formed a beautiful station at the capital town, Masindi, north latitude 1 45, east longitude; elevation above sea level, about twenty miles east of the Albert Nyanza. This elevated spot commanded an extensive view, terminated by the blue mountains of the Albert Nyanza on the west. Vast masses of mist boiled up from the lake at sunrise, the waters of which I first sighted on April 21 (this journey). My station was protected by a strong but small fort. Massindi was the King's headquarters, containing about seven thousand men, with his body guard, many of whom were armed with guns. Seven large jars of plantain cider were sent to me by Kabba itéga on the eventrash, I sent five jars to the Colonel to be served out to the troops. In about ten minutes those who had drank were poisoned, ligave large doses of strong emetics. Some men were insensible, others delirious. I shut up the invalids within the fort and doubled the sentries. The next morning, the 8th of June, I sent my most active officer, Lieutenant and Alde-de-Camp Monson, together with a corporal, to request the attendance of the chief who had delivered the cider. A few minutes after their departure I was roused by

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SAVAGE YELLS ON ALL SIDES.

Two shots were fired in the distance, followed by rapid shooting from the castor oil bushes within a few yards of me. Two soldiers tell dead close to me, and we were suddenly attacked by many thousands without the slightest warning. I sounded the alarm, and the linen fell in just in time to defend the station. The action became general and I quickly assumed the offensive with the Snider rides. We charged into the town, setting fire to the houses on both flanks. In about an hour the battle was won, and Masindi entirely destroyed. Great numbers of the enemy were killed. Our loss was four killed and one wounded. I was without interpreter or guide. We were seventy-eight miles from the Karuma Falls, on the Victoria Nile. There were only six days' provisions in our camp, and none in the neighborhood.

THE ENTIRE COUNTRY WAS FRIGHTFUL grass jungle about ten feet high, with dense forest. Having destroyed everything. I determined to march to the Victoria Nile, and ally myself to Rionga, the old enemy of kamrasi. I knew we should have to fight our way throughout the horrible route, as the dense grass would be full of ambuscades. We started and marched to Rionga, fighting for seven days through the march four killed, twelve wounded. I brought on all my wounded, then joined Rionga. I built a strong stockade, in which I left my colonel with sixty men, while I pushed on to Fatiko for reniforements. The treacherous attack made by Kabba Réga was owing to the calumnies of Abou Sacod. On crossing the river i met natives who had hurried from Fatiko with the awkward news that the slave hunters were going to attack the troops leit at that station. They had already

Subned And Destriboved All Villages, and carried off all the women and children of all the natives who were favorable to the government. I pushed forward through the forty thieves' (a picked co

they had stolen from the natives. The natives rose throughout the country and railed around the government. The slavehunters—about 800 strong—concentrated all their forces at one station (Fabbo) to resist the government. I sent off to recall Colonel Abde-kader and the sixty men I had left with Rionga. The repulse of the attack, together with the severe loss to the slavehunters on the 1st of August, had a good moral effect.

MAHOMER WAT-EL-MEK,
the original discoverer of all this country (who received and assisted Speke and Grant at Faloro) enlisted in the government service. I gave him the command, should I be able to raise a corps of irregular troops from the least disreputable of the slavehunters' people. I succeeded, and I at once despatched sixty men to Rionga to act against Kabba Rega. Colonel Abd-el-Kader arrived and raised my force to 200 men (regulars). I built a strong fort, surrounded by a ditch and earthwork and commanded by an impregnable rock, which forms a citadel on the west face. The chief villain, Abou Saood, escaped from Fabbo with 200 men and fled, fearing that I should attack him, He and his people were burning, plundering and enslaving throughout the country, about twenty miles distant. I am now in this position. All in good health. My men entirely changed during the list ten months, both in spirit and discipline. They will follow wheresover I may lead. The natives are attached to the government. Rionga represents the government as Sheik of Unyoro. Nothing remains to be done when the slave hunters shall have been broken up. Watel-Mek has already a good force, and has formed.

"I do not wish to attack the slave-hunters at Fabbo, as they would be massacred to a man should I drive them from their camp. Ten thousand natives would join me should I march against them. Some patience and diplomacy are necessary. I have no news from without, and I do not know whether the vessels with reinforcements have arrived at Ismailia from Khartoum. If not, I can do nothing unless I can secure a strong corpe of

Ismailis to make all necessary arrangements sonally.

"This rough outline of the expedition will show you, my dear Sir Roderick, how little chance I have had of exploring. There has been no rest; but I thank God each difficulty has been overcome, although many have been being the supercased the slave trade of the White Nile, and I have annexed to Egypt those countries which I visited in my former exploration.

"The future will depend upon the character of the government.

"I regret to say there are no tidings.
"If he were anywhere within fifteen days' journey of M'tése, King of Uganda, I must have heard of him, as M'tése has envoys throughout all neighboring countries.

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"The Arab traders at Zanzibar are now established at Uganda. The King M'tése has become a Mohammedan, and has himself erected a mosque. He sent an envoy to me while at Masindi, begging me to send some of my people to visit him. I sent him a valuable present, accompanied by two letters addressed to Livingstone. These I begged M'tése to deliver should he hear of any traveller answering his description; at the same time I offered a large reward should he assist Livingstone and forward him to me.

"ALBERT NYANZA.—Congratulate Mr. Findlay from me. His theory is correct. This lake is a simple continuation of the Tanganyika. I had frequent conversations with two native merchants of Karagwé, who purchased ivory for their King, Rumanika.

"These men had on several occasions arrived from Karagwé by boat, via the M'wootan N'zigé (Albert Nyanza). They describe the lake as immensely wide in some portions, but varying in an irregular manner. In some places it narrows guddenly, and then again enlarges to a great width. For a return voyage from Masindi, north latitude I 45, to Karagwé by lake, the merchants' route is as follows:—

"Masindi, two days' march west to Chibero, on

For a return voyage from Masindi, north latitude 1 45, to Karagwe by lake, the merchants' route is as follows:—

"Masindi, two days' march west to Chibere, on the Albert Nyanza. From Chibere by boat you pass injuccession to the south—Minyoro (Speke's Unyoro), Kabboyu, Tambooki, M'Pororo, boat stops, and in two days overland march east you reach Karagwé, about 3 deg. south latitude, Ruanda, Băroondi (Speke's Urundi'), Chibbōgora, Watuta, Machoonda. Ujiji is well known to be on the M'wootan N'zigé—i. e., the Albert Nyanza. Beyond Machoonda the merchants know nothing except that the lake extends to the south for an unknown distance. This information agrees with that formerly given me by Kamrası—that 'the Albert Nyanza extended as far as Karagwé, and continued for an unknown distance from that point.' There can be little doubt that Livingstone has discovered the most remote sources of the Nile in the affluents of the small Lake Lemba, which feed the Tanganyika. Nevertheless, there is an enormous volume brought down by Speke's Victoria source. If lakes cannot be acceuted as actual sources, the fact is plainiy established that the Victoria and Albert are the two great reservoirs of the Nile. The White Nile issuing from the Albert Nyanza is now well known to be navigable as far north latitude 3 deg. 22 min, the point at which the river falls suddenly in a succession of cataracts. I am now arranging a station above the falls at that spot, to which I trust the steamers will be conveyed. The importance of steam navigation is immense, as the entire trade of the Tanganyika will be added to that of the Albert Nyanza, now known to be one vast sheet of water. This

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INLAND SEA

will be in the hands of Egypt when the steamers shall be launched from Ibrahimeeyan, latitude a dez. 32 min. north. The term of my service will expire on April 1, 1873. I fear there are many who will think I have hardly done enough, but God knows I have done my best. The foundations are well laid upon which a great work may be raised by energy and perseverance. If the Viceroy will have thirty saffing barges constructed of galvanized fron, with a maximum draught of two teet of water, we can get over the great difficulty of the Nile obstructions. Those removed, and a regular communication established between Khartoum and Ismailla, there will be no fear of the result. My wife sends much love to you, my dear friend. She has gone through great iatigue in having marched on foot during the fighting days in Unyoro, and on the road to Fatiko (130 miles), out is, fortunately, always in good health. I have upon all occasions been most zealously aided by Lieutenant J. A. Baker, Royal Navy, who has been my right hand throughout the expedition. I shall leave tim letter open till I reach Ismailia, where I trust we shall receive news from England, and I may have to sad as few lines to you. Ever, my dear Sir Roderick, affectionately yours,

To the Editors of the Times:—

Sire—The interesting letter of Sir Samuel Baker to Sir H. Rawlinson in your paper of to-day requires more than ordinary attention.

The tenth paragraph in it mentions that the King of Uganda was aware of Livingstone having been at Ului, and also states that he had lett long ago for the left side or Lase Tanganyika. It further adds that three white men had been to Ujul and returned. Would not these be Mr. Stanley's party? If so, is it not strange that no mention is made of the meeting of the two and of their journey together in Tanganyika? I am your obedient servant.

THE GRANGERS IN MISSOURL

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Meeting of Grangers and Veterans of the Mexican War-A Defiant Speech Against Monopolies.
St. Louis, August 17, 1873.

An immense meeting of grangers and veterans of the Mexican war was held to-day, at Sweet Springs, near Brownsville, Mo. Nearly 15,000 people were present, many of whom came from a great dispresent, many of whom came from a great distance. A good many prominent men, including members of the Legislature and members of the press, were also in attendance. Thomas R. Allen, Master of the State Grange, opened the grange part of the meeting with a speech, in which he ridiculed the lack of interest bestowed on the farmers' movement at the outset; but it had now become a great power and attracted attention from all quarters and all parties. He believed the farmers were the noblest class of people in existence, and it was time that they had something to say about public affairs. Granges are growing, and before January there will be twenty-four States prominent in the movement. He warned monopolies not to crowd them or they might make them go too far.

Major G. W. Gilson, of St. Louis, addressed the Mexican veterans, after which a committee was appointed to prepare an address to Congress on the subject of pensions.

BOAT BACING.

ALBANY, August 27, 1873. Lathrop, of the Beaverwyck (Albany) Boat Club, beat Robinson, of the Laureate Club, in a three-mile beat race here this afternoon. When within half mile of the starting point, on the return, Robinson was attacked with vertigo.

BASE BALL.

Victory of the Arlingtons, of New York, Over the Jeff C. Davis Recruits.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 27, 1878. The Scranton Driving Park was the scene of as immense concourse of persons again this afternoon to witness a match game of base ball between the Arlington Club, of New York, and the Jeff Cipavis Recruits, of this city. A perfect circle of carriages containing apectators encompassed the grounds, many ladies being present and manifesting a deep interest in the proceedings, Game was called exactly at three o'clock, and the "boys" of both clubs, as they stepped on the ground, presented a graceful appearance in their bine and white uniforms. The Arlingtons won the choice of vaneage ground. Some excellent play was indulged in all around at the outset, but the Arlingtons, about the middle of the game, fairly outstepped their opponents, and kept ahead until the close, winning by a soore of 28 to 9. The game lasted three hours. This makes the second Scranton club the Arlingtons have defeated in the best two days, and they have accepted a challenge of a third club, the Eurekas, to play to-morrow, morning, on the same field, at ten c'clock. The Scranton Driving Park was the scene of as